(*d*) Miras to totis and talaris in Inam villages.

Mr. Rangachar, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

(*d*) Totis and talaris in Inam villages may, as in unalienated villages, be given miras. Those who refuse to give should be compelled to do so.

(*e*) Mr. Raghavachar states that the rules regarding levy of miras are construed as not applicable to Inam villages.

(*f*) Mr. Lakshmi Narasimhachar states that the payment of miras presses heavily on the larger land-holders who are not benefited in proportion to the payment and that considering the high rate of remuneration to totis and talaris, these may be entrusted with the duties of night-watch, of which the agriculturists may be relieved.

(*g*) Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit states that it is desirable to make the payment vary according to the produce and not have it fixed in cash and that the rate should be reduced in the case of the larger land-owners.

(*h*) Some of the members suggest that totis and talaris should not be designated village officers but village servants.

(*i*) Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao states that one of the members of the Committee to be appointed to consider the question should be a non-official member.

Mr. Raghavachar.—One of the members should also be an Inamdar.

Reply of Government.—It does not seem to be desirable to levy a cess, as it will only increase the assessment payable by the raiyats. It is under consideration to appoint a committee to consider whether the present rates of miras are high, what facilities should be provided for their recovery, what duties should be performed by these totis and talaris and to whom they should be made responsible. The request for the nomination of non-official members on this committee is noted.

SUBJECT No. 63.

Regulation of water-supply.

Mr. Aswathaiya, Goribidnur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Before the survey and settlement, it was the duty of the nirganti of each tank to regulate the supply of water to all the lands in the atchkat of the tank. The raiyats used to give him something for this duty. After the settlement, his duty has been confined only to opening and shutting the sluice at fixed intervals. He does not attend to the work of regulating the supply of water. The raiyats whose lands are situated close to the bund divert water to their lands without allowing a sufficient supply to the lands farther off. This gives rise to unnecessary party disputes among the raiyats and water is wasted. The old practice of the nirganti regulating the supply of water may be revived.

Reply of Government.—The member is under a misapprehension. By Government Order No. 5276-84—Mis. 153-03-3, dated the 16th December 1904, nirgantis are bound to attend to the proper distribution of water and prevent its waste. The matter will be further considered in connection with the organization of Village Panchayets.

SUBJECT No. 64.

Restoration and repair of minor tanks.

(i) Messrs. Suryanaranappa, Sonne Gowda and Byre Gowda, Kolar Taluk.

(iii) Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., and H. Ramappa, Shimoga Municipality; and Shama Rao, Sagar Taluk.

(v) Mr. Rama Rao, Malur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(i) The question of restoring the minor tanks is a very important one and early orders are solicited as there are more minor than major tanks.

(ii) The repairs and restoration of minor tanks engaged the attention of Government in former days, whereas now big projects like Marikanave, Boranakanave and Mavathur are undertaken at great cost. The utility of such tanks to the people is general is very little and the income to the Government much less. The restoration of minor tanks at a fourth of the cost would afford water convenience and facilities for cultivation.

(iii) As it is not always possible to secure the cooperation of the raiyats for repairing minor tanks, the Revenue authorities might repair the same and levy the cost of the raiyats' quota as a revenue demand.

(iv) The cost of earthwork required to be done by the raiyats to minor tanks may, it is suggested, be advanced by Government, and recovered in four years along with the kandayam. This measure will be profitable both to the Government and the raiyats.

(v) In calculating the amount of contribution to be paid for the restoration of minor tanks it is requested that the assessment on both occupied and unoccupied assessed lands may be taken into consideration.

Reply of Government.—Liberal provision is made for the repairs of minor tanks every year and Government are considering in connection with the organization of Village Panchayets, how best to entrust to the people themselves the maintenance of these tanks and thus remove all cause for complaints.

For purposes of calculating the contribution to be paid towards the restoration of tanks, it is not possible to include the unoccupied lands as it is not certain when they will be taken up and the charge upon them cannot be kept on indefinitely. These lands are generally put up to auction and are thus made to contribute indirectly.

SUBJECT No. 65.

Abolition of voluntary contribution.

Mr. A. Narasimhaiya, Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Contributions recoverable from raiyats for works carried out by the Public Works Department are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. It is prayed that contributions be made compulsory in the case of all tanks the restoration of which is deemed